## GUITEAU-GALLOWS.

THE VERDICT, "GUILTY AS INDICTED"

Judge Porter's Terrible and Elequent Arraignment of the Amanin-Judge Cox Charges the Jury-Forty-Fire Minutes Settles the Prisoner's Fate.

Last evening, at 5:35 o'clock, the curtain went Last evening, at 5:50 colock, the curtain went down on the accord act of the great national tragedy. The climax of the first act was reached in the death of the victim of the wretch who has pessed as the leading actor. The long and tedious act just closed has been eagerly watched by the American people and its conclusion has been perfectly satisfactory to the audience. When the final act shall close with the execution of the criminal as the denouement the public will breathe more freely, and will feel that the ends of justice have been served. The trial has been probably the most remarkable ever known since the institution of the jury system. Its long duration adds to the characteristics which will make it forever remarkable in the an-nals of oriminal jurisprudence, chief among which

THE BLASPITEMOUS PLEA OF "DIVINE INSPIRATION" by the assessin, and the notable assemblages which constituted the daily witnesses of the trial. Monday, November 14, Gulleau was first brought to the court-room to be placed on trial for his life. It took three days to empanel a jury, five being accepted on the first day out of twesty-five talesmen, the eighth man examined being the first layer exceed. This was M. John P. Hamilia. juror accepted. This was Mr. John P. Hamlin, foreman of the jury now famous for its verdict. On the second day only four were accepted out of sixty talesmen, and the remaining three Jurors were selected from fifty-one additional ones the next day. The last juror was Mr. Joseph Prather. On raday, the 17th,

Thursday, the 17th,
DESTRICT ATTORNEY CORRHILL OFENED
for the prosecution, and ex-Secretary Blains was
the first witness examined. Thirty-five witnessesin-chief were called for the Government, of whom
the examination of Dr. Bliss commond an entire
day, the other testimony taking up two more
days, until November 21. On the 25d, after an
opening address for the define, which occurried. days, until November 21. On the 23d, after an opening address for the defense, which occupied nearly two days, Mr. Scoville began the examination of witnesses for the defense, of whom forty-two were called to the stand, Mrs. Scoville and John W. Guiteau each occupying half a day. Subsequently another witness was introduced, with the consent of the prosecution (Dr. Friduced, with the consent of the presecution (br. Spitzka, of New York), and finally, on Monday, Nowember 28, the prisoner himself was placed upon the stand to testify in his own behalf, his examination occupying four days. On Wednesday, De-cember 7, testimony in rebuttal was offered, and the examination of witnesses closed January 2 with the evidence of Dr. Gray. The assassin was, by order of the Court, denied the further enjoy-ment of the privilege to occupy a seat with his counsel and was

counsel and was
nemoved to the Personea's dock
on account of his abusive conduct. On January
3 the introduction of further testimony for the defense by new witnesses was refused by the Court.
The defense then rested its case on the following
day. From January 7 to the 19th arguments on dey. From January 7 to the 10th arguments on the instructions to be given the jury were made. From the 12th to the 14th Mr. Davidge, of the prosecution, spoke, and on the 14th Mr. Reed followed for the defense. On Monday, the 16th instruct, Mr. Ser ille began his speech, which occupied five days, closing last Saturday. Judge Porier commenced the closing argument for the prosecution last Monday, concluding shortly after three coulon has somen, concluding sortly after three c'clock yesterday afternoon. Elsewhere will be found the conclusion of Judge Porter's argument, the charge of Judge Cox to the jury, the rendition of the verdict, the scenes and incidents about the court-room, and interviews with the District Attorney, the coursel for the defense, and the jury who sat upon the case,

The court-room was again densely crowded long before the opening of the court yesterday morning. Counsel were rather tardy in making their appearance, and the court was not declared in session till 10:15 o'clock. Judge Forter entered shortly after ten o'clock, looking much better than

shortly after ten o'clock, looking much better than Tuesday. As usual the prisoner opened the proceedings, by announcing: "My sister has been deing some silly talk in Chicago. She means Well, but she's no lawyer."

Judge Porter immediately resumed his argument. Admonished by the falling snow and the severity of the weather, from which he had suffered, and from which doubtless the jury also had suffered, he felt it necessary to vary somewhat from his original intentions and trust to the in-telligence and honor of the jury to supply his defect—a would not, therefore, linger over the dry de, sof the evidence. Feeling it imperalively necessary that this case should be brough to a conclusion as soon as possible, he would sim ply touch upon a few salient points of the evi-

"JOHN W. GUITEAU," SAID JUDGE PORTER, "I believe to be an honest man. He came her ready to contribute his means, his svidence, and his services to save a brother's life and an honored father's name, and yet the truth comes from hi lips, which must press upon every one of you the conviction that on the 2d of July this prisoner was as sane as you or I, or the Judge upon this

Reading from the evidence of J. W. Gulteau and oper, " He has two faces,"

Guiteau—How many have you got? Judge Porter—He has two faces—one showing the sauctity of the Pharises and the other the

the sanctity of the Pharises and the other the bileous grin of the florid that possesses him.

As he continued to read from J. W. Guiteau's testimony relative to his last interview with the prisoner, Guiteau continually interrupted him with guch comments as, "What I say is always true, Judge Porter.". "What you say is generally false," "I never said so," "That is absolutely false." "Proceeding, Judge Porter contrasted the life and conduct and deceifful, swindling practices of the prisoner with the Apostic Paul's in the light of the prisoner with the Apostic Paul's in the light of the prisoner with the Apostic Paul's in the light of the prisoner with the Apostic Paul's in the light of the prisoner with the Apostic Paul's in the light of the prisoner with the Apostic Paul's in the light of the prisoner shadow of the prisoner with the Apostic Paul's in the light of the prisoner shadow of the prisoner shadow of the prisoner shadow of the same prisoner shadow of the prisoner shadow of the prisoner shadow of the shadow of the prisoner shadow."

retaliated Guiteau; "you belong to t

tribe!"
The picture drawn by Judge Porter was any but a lovely one, and provoked the prisoner to most abusive retorts.
"You're a lier, and you know it, and I tell you so to your face, Judge Porter!" he called out.
"This man," said Judge Porter, "who says he never deceived any one—"
"That's a fact," piped the prisoner. "Put that in frequently."

"That's a fact," piped the prisoner, "Put that in frequently."

"This man who says he never deceived any one says in one of his hand-bills: "Lecture by the Hon, Charles Guiteau." He never deceived any one! Where did he get this title of 'honorable."

Guitran—That's the way my letters come addressed site.

dressed, sir.
"By the Little Giant of the West," continued

Judge Porter.
"Well, didn't they call Douglas the Little Giant of the West." retorted the prisoner.
Judge Porter—Well, I will not comment upon that. Guiteau-You'd better not. You haven't got

Guiteau—You'd better not. You haven't got brains enough.
Judge Porter—The Lord murdered Garfield?
Guiteau—Yes; and he'll murder you before long,
Judge Porter—The Lord murdered Garfield. The
Lord defrauded the printers and the beardinghouses, and every night and morning the Christian
prisoner thanks the Lord for his work.
Continuing to read from the evidence, Judge
Porter was again interrupted by the prisoner, who
called out: "Read the record. That's bigger than
my brother.

RE'S NO BROTHER TO ME,

RE'S NO BROTHER TO ME, and never has been till he came to this trial. It is contemt tilled in you to speak about my brother in the way you do."

With consummate test Judge Porter, in an apparently incidental way, snoke of the horror and detestation with which men of all parties and all shades of opinion look upon the prisoner and the anatimity with which they execute his acts. "You're a liar, and you know it," shouted the prisoner, with the energy of desperation. "The American people are on my side, and so is the press."

As Judge Porter continued his damning ar-As Judge Porter continued his damning ar-raignment of the prisoner Guiteau winced and nervously twisted in his seat, and finally drowned the voice of Judge Porter, who gave way to his clamor. In savage tones he abouted: "A saint from heaven could not stand the abose of that ham Porter, and I want stand it. I will reflow my mind. The idea of this man trying to make me cit a fighting man, a man of bad character, and all that. It is a lie, and he knows it.

HE'S A LIAR, AND I'LL CALL HIM SO,"

He's a Liab, and I'll call hill so."
Judge Foster—I am simply giving the sworn
attement of his own brother.
Guiteau—He's no brather'of mine. I would not
have spoken to him at the Fifth Avenue Hosel
last summer. I have nothing against him, but I
don't like his siyle. I did not like my father's
style either. My sister sympathines with me and
my brother sympathines with my father. I want
that understood. The contemptible in that man
Furter to understake to convince that jury that I'm
air unminicipled, had man.
Judge Porter read from a letter of Lother W,
Guileau, when the prisoner again called our
"Mecville was very smart to put that letter in, was

Colonel Reed interposed an objection, but, withColonel Reed interposed an objection, but, without heeding him, Judge Forter continued his remarks. Colonel Reed instated upon his objection.
Colonel Cork hill, springing to his feet, protested
against the interruption. "You have made your
objection; that's the extent of your prerogative.
You've no right to interrupt the gentleman."
Judge Cox—What Judge Porter has said is neither
very relevant ner very objectionable. I don't see
that you can object.
The prisoner aided his comment: "Your Honor
ought to put that man under arrest."

HE'S A PERFECT NUMANCE Its's a PERFECT NUSANCE
this morning."

After this outburst Judge Porter continued to speak for some minutes without further interruption. Alluding to the incident of the watch, Judge Porter arraigned both prisoner and counsel for their contemptuous manuner of speaking of the witness, Edwards, as a miserable Jew. "I have yet to know," and the speaker, "that any man lives who could have esuee to feel ashamed that he sprang from the same race as the Saviour of mankind."

Guitesm—That's all very fine, but you forget that

Spring from the same race as the saviour of man-kind.

Guifeau—That's all very fine, but you forget that the Lord and the Jews had a failing out at the destruction of Jerusalem. The Jews are all right new, though. Very good sort of people.

Judge Porter continued: "As a mailer of fact, however, the institutation of the counsel is not correct. Yet, not contant with an attempt to blacken the character of this witness, the counsel for the defense would circumcize him here in the presence of this count."

The interruptions of the prisoner increased in violence and frequency till, reinforced by an objection of Mr. Scoville,

THE CLAMOR AND DIN POR A NOMENT

THE CLAMOR AND DIN FOR A MOMENT embled a small Babel. Mr. Scoville finally de himself beard, and desired an exception

resembled a small Babel. Mr. Scoville finally mide himself heard, and desired an exception noted to a statement or construction put upon the evidence by Judge Porter. A sharp discussion ensued, during which the prisoner made himself heard from the dock, shouting: "It's an outrage for that man to be allowed to speak. He ought to be under arrest for his insolence. It has been nothing but one stream of abuse from him all this morning. It is enough to provoke a saint from heaven. It's a diagrace upon the court of justice." The balliffs undertook to quiet the prisoner, and succeeded in drawing his attention from the dispute of counsei and attracting his abuse to themselves. It seemed for a moment more than possible that his victous demonstrations might provoke some of the officers beyond the point of endurance, and perhaps to the court of the stenographer's notes of the passage which had caused the dispute, and promptly decided against Mr. Scoville's impetuous demand "that the counsel be stopped."

Passing to the testimony of Dr. Spitzka, Judge Porter said: "I wonder it Lucifer were on trial, would Dr. Spitzka pronounce him a moral imbecile,

Satan fell from a bigh estate. There was a change in Satan, but in this man, according to Dr. Soitaka, there never could have been a change. He was from the start a moral imbeclie. 'A former of morbid projects,' says Dr. Spitska. Why are the most of mankind poor? Because of morbid projects, 'says Dr. Spitska. Why are the most of mankind poor? Because of morbid projects. Yet do we pronounce the majority of mankind insame? What does he say of this prisoner's samily on the 2d of July? 'Probably insame.' Probably insame? Probably insame? Was he saue or insame? That is the question? What does he say of the prisoner as a lawyer? He calls him a third-rate shyster in a criminal court. I suppose Scorille can tell you what that neams. I cannot,"

"Well, some of your clients can tell what it is," retorted the prisoner.

Referring to the reference by Colonel Reed to Charlotte Corday, Judge Porter said it was left to Reed to make the discovery and announce to this court and the world that Charlotte Corday was insame. Rehearing the circumstances of Charlotte Corday's life and death, Judge Porter contrasted her set of patriolism with Guiteau's foul murder in most elequent sentences. The prisoner was roused almost to fury and

BELLOWED LIKE AN INFURATED BEAST, at times completely drowning the speaker's volce, "God Almighty will curse you, Porter, you miser-A MORAL MONSTHOSITY ?

at times completely drowning the speaker's voice,
"God Almighty will curse you, Porter, you miserable whelp you. You can't make the American
people believe I'm not a patriot. To-day I suffer
in bends as a patriot, and God will curse you if a
hair of my head is injured."

Pausing a moment, Judge Porter said; "Contrast the conduct of this vindictive, cowardly
wretch with Charlotte Cortay, who walked peacefully to the scaffold, with hands folded over the
cross tipon her breast, and the series smile that
denoted her willingness to suffer death for her
country and the patriotism which instigated her
act."

country and the patriotism which instigated her act."

"I ain't afraid to die, either," shouted the prisoner. "You may put my body in the fround if you can, but I tell you this Nation will go down in blood if you harm a hair of my head."

Next Judge Porier compared the prisoner to Wilkes Booth, and showed the latter to be almost a patriot compared with the cowardly assassin now on trial.

"Mr. Booth was actuated by mistaken motives of patriotism, and was a man of manhood and manlines; but this sneaking, cowardly wretch, who could plan for his victim's death and his own safety at the same time, murdered his man for revenge and for notoriety."

GUITEAU—"I SHOT MY MAN in broad daylight, and don't you forget it, Porter."

Pressing the assection that Guiteau was actuated by revenge and a desire for notoriety, Judge Porter compared him to a noted criminal in Europe. "I don't recall his name," said Judge Porter, "but he said: "I am the ugliest man in Europe."

"Well, you was not there," interrupted Guiteau:

ter, "but he said: 'I am the ugliest man in Europe."

"Well, you was not there," interrupted Guiteau;
"you'll be the ugliest man in history, though."

"He said," continued Judge Forter, "I would rather be the ugliest man in Europe and have netoriety than remain in the ranks of medicerity."

For the next half hour there was one continual stream of interruptions and abuse from the prisoner. A score of timeshe denounced Judge Forter as a liar, varying the expressions as adjectives suggested themselves. His vindictive disposition showed fiself as never before, and for once his cunning was merged in his angry spite, and as Judge Porter piled up the Ossa of invective upon the Pelion of denunciation the prisoner unwittingly emphasized and corroborated the diagnosis of depravity and wicked-heartedness which the counsel was with such telling effect pronouncing upon him.
"You know that is an absolute, desparate, wicked, upon him.
"You know that is an absolute, desperate, wicked, devillah lie," stammering with rage and nervous-

At half-past twelve a recess was taken for thirty

Mr. Scoville gained the ear of the Court to state that he interrupted Mr. Davidge but once and Mr. Porter this morning but twice, and each time in a respectful manner. He did not propose to inter-rupt again unless it was warranted, and he thought he was entitled to more respectful consideration than had yet been accorded him.

Guiteau followed suit with the announcement that he should not interrupt unless it was warranted, but the harangue which he seemed about to start in upon was summarily cut short by Judge Cox,

who commanded him to keep silence.

Judge Porter resumed—There is one man be-tween you and the grave of the slaughtered President who knows whether this defense is a shan Guiteau-It is a true defense, and you know it.

Judge Porter-The truth will, however, burst orth and reach the consciousness of every one. If rom no other source, it will make its way from the aurderer himself. Judge Porter then read from a letter of the prisoner to his father, in which he said: "For years I was haunted with the idea that I was cut out for

some great mission, but now I am convinced it was but a devilish delusion, and I renounce my overweening vanity and egotism." Guiteau-Well, I've changed my mind since

then. That was ten years ago. Later, reading from Guiteau's criticism upon religion and moral growth of the past six thousand years, Judge Porter said: "Could Judas Iscariot himself have pronounced a more sinister judg-

Guiteau-Judas Iscariot would have employed you as his attorney,

YOU BIG LIAR YOU. "His whole life," said Judge Porter, " was in accord, and all the evidence substantiated the as-sumption that revenge and the morbid desire for patoriety setuated the prisoner. How thoroughly he had read up the noted grimes and how familiar he had shown himself to be with their defenses. Where did he get that word 'remove,' with which to soften the too harsh definition of his too bideous crime? From reading Shakspeare, and

when to some the too harm definition of his too hideous crimes? From residing Shakepeare, and his models were those characters in whose portrainer the great student of human nature had depicted the very intensity of human passions."

Judge Porter passed to the discussion of the direct issue of the case, whether or no the prisoner was insane on the 2d of July. "The prisoner himself," he said, "does not claim to be insane."

Gotteau-I said now, but I was on the 2d of July and for thirty days previous. Transitory mants, that's what I claim.

Replying to this claim, Judge Porter pointed out its absurdity; that like the stroke of the lightning all his insanity should vanish in an instant; that it should envelope him completely, day after day, for the purpose of murder; that it still cluing to him after the first show was fived, and only left him after he saw his victim sinking helpless to the ground; and then it "insanity was worked off," and left him a perfectly sane man.

Guiteau-Well; transitory mants was the plos that Sickles get off on, and you was on the prosecution of the case, and got besten on the very same doctrine you are

TRYING TO FOOL THAT JURY ON.

cery same decirine you are
TRYING TO POOL THAT JUBY ON.
Fudge Porter continued his argument ainly a
continued struggle to make his voice heard against
he clamor and vice abuse of the priconer. He
doed at three o'clock, and, in conclusion, said.
He who has ordained that human life be shielded

political wrongs or settle political disputes. I trust you will so discharge your duty by your action that at least political assessination shall find no sanction to make it a precedent hereafter, and I hope the time will come when by international agreements the law shall below strengthened that the political assessin shall find no refuge on the face of the earth. The assessin of Garfield knew that against the law of God he was

BREAKING WITH BLOODY HANDS BREARING WITH MICODY HANDS
into the house of life, but he did not know that
over his grave, if grave he is to have, would be
written this inscription: 'The grave of the cowardly assassin, the swindler, and the murderer'.
He did not know when Garfield yielded up his
life that the hand that sinsed that pistol against
his life wrote the name of James A. Garfield in
characters of living light upon the firmament as
radiant as if every letter was traced in living
stars."

"Guilty as Indicted,"

Counsel Porter's eathing and eloquent speech was followed by Judge Cox's charge to the jury, after which they relired to the jury-room. After the jury had been out about twenty minutes a receas was taken until half-past five o'clock. Many of the audience, who had virtually been im-

ropounded to the foreman the usual inquiry-licar and distinct came the reply: "We have," "What is your verdict, guilty or not guilty?"

With equal distinctness came the reply: "GUILTY AS INDICTED."

Then the pent-up feelings of the crowd found ex-

pression in uproarious demonstration of applaus and approval and approval.

"Order, order!" shouted the bailiffs. Mr.
Scoville and counsel for the prosecution were
simultaneously upon their feet. Mr. Scoville attempted to address the Court, but the District Attorney shouted: "Wait till we have the verdict

complete and in due form of law." Order was at length restored, and the clerk, again addressing the jury, said:
"Your foreman says 'guilty as indicted,' 'So

asy we, all of us."

"We do," they all responded.

Another demonstration of approval followed this aumouncement, but not so prolonged as the first. Mr. Scoville, still upon his feet, DEMANDED A POLL OF THE JURY,

which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promptly re-spouded, "Guilty." As the last name was called the prisoner shricked: "My blood will be upon the heads of that jury. Don't you forget it."
Mr. Scoville again addressed, the Court, saying:
"Your Honor, I do not desire to fortest any rights
I may have under the law and practice in this District. If there is anything I ought to do now to save these rights I would be indebted to Your Honor to indicate it to me."

JUDGE COX, IN REPLY,
assured him that be should have every opportunity; that the charge would be furnished to
him in print to morrow, and he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions, and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of udgment. Guiteau-(who, from the moment Judge Cox began the delivery of his charge—had dropped completely his air of flippant arrogance, and sat with rigid features and compressed lips) called out in tones of desperation.

"GOD WILL AVENGE THIS OUTBAGE"
Judge Cox then turned to the jury and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot express too many thanks for the manner in which you have discharged your duty. You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel ensured that you will take with you to your homes the ap-proval of your consciences. With thanks, gentle-men of the jury, I dismiss you."

With this announcement the court was declared adjourned, and the now famous trial, which has absorbed the public interest and attention for more than ten weeks, was ended. The crowd quickly left the court-room, and the prisoner, gesticulating with his manacled hands, was led out. As he passed the reporters' tables

HE LEANED OVER AND CALLED OUT to an acquaintance: "The Court in Banc will reverse this business," His appearance was that of a man deeply moved with indignation at some outrage or indignity which had been put upon him. As he was being put in the van the crowd of men and boys upon the pavement yelled and shouted themselves hoarse in mockery of the prisoner's constant boast, "The American press and people are all with me." The van was quickly driven away, followed till out of sight by the jeen and vells of the crowd.

The Attorneys for the Prosecution.

To Colonel George B. Corkbill, the United States
District Attorney, Is great credit due for the managoment and successful issue of the prosecution of the assassin Guiteau. The entire charge of the case on the part of the Government from the first case on the part of the Government from the first arrest of the assassin-preparing and procuring the indictment, gashering and arranging the testimony, and managing the prosecution to the verdict of guilty—devotved upon District Attorney Corkhili, and right well has he earned the commendation of our citisens and the country. Judge Porter and Mr. Davidge rendered invaluable services in the trial, and are entitled to their full measure of credit for the able presentation of the law and the testimony and their utter annihilation of the testimony and their utter annihilation of the theory of "inspiration" set up by the defense. The miserable assassing ally during the progress of the trial assailed the attorneys for the Government in a vile and abusive manner. His vanom toward District Attorney Corkhill was, however, the most pronounced, not permitting an opportunity to pass without denionating him with the most offensive, insulting, and vite language. Colonel Corkhill's vindication from the assassin's mendacions calimmide is found in the verdict of the jury and the judgment of the country.

Notes, Scanes, Lucidents.

let Guiteau commune with his shrift-father The next thing in order is a short shrift and a

The next thing in order is a short shrift and a strong rope.

The trial just closed is the most dramatic and exciting ever held in this country.

Take Gardeid's initials and those of Arthur, J. A. G. and C. A. A., and strike out the letters common to both—the A's—and there remain C. J. G., the initials of the assasin. To lovers of the mysterious this coincidence is striking.

One of the jurces, whose name is not mentioned by request, said that they might as well have taken the case as soon as the testimony was all in. Counsel need not have uttered a word, for their minds were made up then, and they were ready to decide the case just as they did finally.

It is now known that there has been no doubt in

A Notable Newspaper Achtevement. victory over its sival. Within a few minutes after the jury had rendered its verdict the lively Critic was on the streets with an extra edition containing not only the verdict of the jury, but also the charge of Judge Coa, making its all nearly four columns of mutter, while its alloged rival had only the bare verdict of the Jury. As a result of this strill intrince of work the Critics of like wilding, while its rival sold only when Critics were not to be had. Such enterprise an the part of cury young and aprightly evening contemporary is refreshing when we think of the tardy duliness which has characterized the lithesto evening monopoly of this city.

## THE JURYMEN TALK.

SOME INTERESTING INTERVIEWS.

Foreman Hamlin and Mesers. Bright, Hineline, Gates, Brandenburg, Brawner, Prather, Sheehan, Hobbs, Langley, and Stewart Talk of the Trial.

Mr. John P. Hamlin, the foreman of the Gultean jury, which has taken so important a step in the abolition of " crankism," was found by a REPUR-LIGAN reporter at Masonic Temple, in company with a number of his long lost friends. The scribe, in accents soft, stated his mission, but Mr. Ham-Counsel Porter's scatting and eloquent speech was followed by Judge Cox's charge to the jury-room. After the jury had been out about twenty minutes a recess was taken until half-past for o'clock. Many of the audience, who had virtually been imprisoned since half-past nine in the morning, availed themselves of the opportunity to obtain fresh air and lunch. The prisoner, at his request, had been allowed soon after he jury left the court-room to retire to the little room he has occupied since the trial began as a waiting-room during recess. Before leaving, the court-room during recess. Before leaving the court-room during recess. Before leaving the court-room he evinced considerable nervousness, but on getting away to comparative sections his usual composure and assurance soon returned to him. He sent out for some apples, with which he treated his sitenature, meaning the charting familiarly and good naturedly. He was asked what he thought he jury would do, and replied. "It think they will acquit me or disagree; don't you?" Within ten immutes after the recess had been taken he jury called to the bailiff in vaiting that they were ready with their verdilet. They were informed that a recession of those who held in their room until the court reassembled. The rumor that the court reconsecution, and with eager expectancy anxiously awaited what all secued to expect—a verdilet of guilty. The musty, antique room was devoid of gas, and the score or more of enables which had been placed upon the deaks of the judge, counsel, and the score or more of enables which had been placed upon the deaks of the judge, counsel, and the score or more of enables which had been placed upon the deaks of the judge, counsel, and the score or more of enables which had been placed upon the deaks of the judge, counsel, and the score or more of enables which had been placed upon the deaks of the judge, counsel, and the score or more of enables which the jury and the dock perspan for the last had been taken and the propounded to the last many the pr lin, who had had ten solld weeks of Guiteau

Juryman Hineline Talks. Away over on Capitol Hill cast, in that part of the city locally known as "on the Navy-Yard," live three of the jurymen, Henry J. Bright, Thomas Hingline, and George W. Gates. Singularly enough they were all born in the vicinity of where they now live. Mr. Hineline was found at home sur-Hingline, and George W. Gates. Singularly enough they were all born in the vicinity of where they now live. Mr. Hingline was found at home surrounded by his family of four or five grown sons and daughters and his wife and aged mother. The scene was like that common a few years age at the return of the husband and father from the wars. Mr. Hingline is a man of about six feet in height, very spare, forty-two years of age, with a long moustache and beard rapidly growing gray, keen, searching eyes, and evidently of strong opinions. He observed that he was glad to get back to the home he had not seen for seventy-four days. "I have no objection to talking about my personal share in the matter, but of course I don't want to speak for others, nor tell some things that occurred. From the first to the last there was nothing at all umpleasant or disagrecable in the association of the Jury. We were like a family, and when entirely by ourselves we taked with the freedom that obtains in the family circle. When outsiders—the bailfills, fee.—were present we were the jury and more guarded. Day by day we talked over the evidence as it came in, pleasantly and harmoniously." To the question whether at any time any of the Jury were inclined to believe has Guitern was mean folk Hinsline replied: "Of course there were times when doubts of his sanity were entertained—one day the doubt would exist; the next say it was gone. At last it settled down to the deliberant conviction shown by the verdict. In my opinion Guiteau thought he was a great man, had done the Republican party a great deal of good, and was consequently entitled to be rewarded by the beatowment of a big office. He didn't get it. Blaine turned him the cold shoulder, and he determined to revenge himself. His speech had no effect on the jury one way or the other. I want to express my admiration for Mr. Scoville. He had a thatkless task, which, under a conception of duty, he performed in the most noble manner. My heart went out in sympathy toward him. A times I thought he wo

wise. Why," confinued Mr. Hineline, "a man who could have found differently would have been a-a-"
"A crank himself," suggested the reporter.
"Yes, a crank," responded Mr. Hineline, adding quickly, "but Guiteau is no crank. From the first to the last," continued Mr. Hineline, "I studied that man (Guiteau) closely, observing every gesture and every word, and my verdict was based upon that close observation. From the day that I was drawn for the jury till this evening I never saw a copy of a newspaper. I bought one on my way home to-night. Heel as if I had been out of the world all these days."

Mr. Henry J. Bright was found at his comfortable home on Ninth street southeast, surrounded by his family and neighbors, who were evidently loth to give him up to the emissary of the press. Mr right is a man of fifty-three, above the average height, and rather stout, with a good, square honest face and kindly, twinkling eyes. His appearance stamped him at once as one of nature's noblemen. He is a retired busi-ness man, living at peacs with him-self and all the world. "The jury was comness man, living at peace with himself and all the world. "The jary was composed of gentlemen—they were all gentlemen and our association under circumstances which you will admit were surrewhat trying was most pleasing the surrewhat trying was which will endure while life hats. They are all gentlemen. Mr. Wormley, the colored jaore, is a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word. Yes, we discussed the testimony from day to day among ourselves in a friendly, neighborly way, We studied the assastin closely, marking every word, tone, look, and gesture. There never was, so far as my knowledge goes, any doubt in the minds of any of the fary as to his sanity. His speech? No, it didn't have any effect, one wasy or the other. He damaged himself very much when under Forier's cross-examination he admitted that he thought his motoriety would linerase the sale of his book, and admitted that he felt removes for his set. I did not regard those performances of his in the court room, which you characterize as 'outrageous,' as altempts to make us believe he was instanc. I do not think he was playing a part. I think he felt that he was in the presence of an awhilp peril and that he sould not afferd to be other than himself. I think he showed his real nature. Insure? Oh, he," and Juryman Cates' Statement.

Leaving Mr. Bright's house, some time was con-sumed in driving about over the comparatively thinly-settled part of the bill, and after following many false trains t last the house of Mr. George W. Gates was reached. In response to the sum-mons at the door Mr. Gates raised on upper window and demanded to know who was there and

"A newspaper man who wants to talk with you

over his night-clothes. Mr. Gates is twenty-eight years old, a machinist by trade, with an abrupt but not unkindly manner, and a resolute, scrutin-

but not unkindly manner, and a resolute, scrutinlaing expression.

"I don'think I ought to say much," he begun,
"It is too soon to talk much, I think. I did not
think him (Guitean) insane. I never thought so."

"Did any of the other jurors think so?" [A
long pause followed.]

"I don't think I ought to talk; it is too soon to
talk yet. I was put on the jury and I did my duty."

As the door closed a neighboring window went
up, and a voice called out; "What was the verdict?"

"Guilty as indicted;"

"Guilty as indicted;"

"Guilty as indicted;" repeated the voice to those
within, and the window closed with a crash.

Juryman Brawner's Account. Juryman Brawner's Account.

Juryman Brawner hurried home, and was found
in deshabite, prepared to enjoy the comforts of domestic life once more, at nine o'clock last night.

"Had you any difficulty in arriving at the ver-

ict?" was asked.
"No, not much," he replied. "We stood prac-cally the same, although of course we did not reach the conclusion in a moment. Still, I would prefer that you say we stood practically the same when we first went out."

"Had you ever any doubt personally as to what would be your verdict?"

"Not after the evidence was in."

"How about the rest"

"I can't say. I would not like to say."

"I can't say. I would not like to say."

"Did you consult daily about the case"

"No, we did not consult. Of course some remarks were made, but there was no consultation."

"Did you have any doubt at the end as to the man's sanity"

"No! not a senitity."

"Did you have any doubt at the end as of the man's sanity?"

"No; not a scintilla. I hoped I might, but I could not doubt that it was the clearest case I ever saw of downright murder. I have been in two inries in murder trials before, and one abordion case, being drawn as talesman each time, and I never had so clear a case."

"Did the charge of the judge change your mind in any degree, or was it made up before?"

"Of course we accepted the Judge's interpretation of the law, as it was his business to give us that, but after the evidence was in I had no doubt."

that, but after the evictions affect your mind?"

"How did Guiteau's actions affect your mind?"

"We noticed that when any evidence was in his favor he did not interrupt so much as when it went against him. His speech had no effect at all, so far as I know."

"What did you think could have been the man's motive, supposing him same." "What did you think could have been the man's motive, supposing him same?"
"I only speak for myself remember, but I think it was a desire for notoriety. His whole life had been a checkered and bad one, He had come to the culminating point when he deliberately concluded to do this act and make himself notorious." Had you any intimation of the course of public opinion during the progress of the trial?"
"No; ouly Guiteau himself announced it to us from day to day. We took the evidence and weighed it, and there could be but one result."

Juror Brandenburg Visited. The next jurce visited was Mr. F. W. Branden-ourg, who was found firmly ensconced at his resi-lence with his family. Mr. Brandenburg, in repouse to inquiries from our representative, stated his views in the following language: "As regards the forming of my opinion, it was not accom-plished until after the charge delivered by Judge plished until after the charge delivered by Judge Cox. We rettred at 4:20 and immediately proceeded to balloting, the first resulting in eleven for conviction and one blank. The biank ballot was cast by one of the members who was of the opinion that he was not sufficiently enlightened on certain portions of the testimony. After the foreman had given him the desired information the second and last ballot was proceeded with, which was unantimous. My opinion was not formed until all the testimony was in and the charge had been delivered to us. My opinion of Dr. Spitzka and his testimony is that he is well informed on all cases of insanity, and is what I would consider a very smart man, and will in the future, with close study, be a valuable witness in all cases of insanity; but the prisoner in this case was not insane. My opinion of his abuse to the prosecution and such witnesses as did not testify to suit his case is that the prisoner was confident from the first that his case would end in a conviction. He made up his mind that he would vent his spleen on those who did not favor his theory, and thought that he would sive his opinion on passing events."

Mr. Brandenburg says that the Jury were provided with all the comforts and privileges which could be properly accorded them.

What Juryman Prather Said.

and at the start?"
"We took but two ballots," he replied. "On the first ballot we stood eleven for conviction and one blank. There was one who was in some doubt as to the prisoner's sanity. He was open to convic-tion, however, and after talking it over and getting a little more light on the charge we took another ballot, and it was unanimous for conviction as in-dieted."

to the prisoner's sanity. He was open to conviction to the prisoner's sanity. He was open to conviction as instead of the charge we took another ballot, and it was unanimous for conviction as indicted."

"Head you any doubts at any time?"

"Yes; I had doubts as to how the rest were going. We acreed from the first not to expressor ask dynamas, but I had thought to myself conviction as indicted. The Health Department will remove the persons living in this alley have been vaccinated. The Health Department will remove the persons living in this alley until it is thoroughly distinfacted. The Health Department will remove the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons in the least not to express or ask dynamas, but I had thought to myself convinced the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the persons living in this alley until it is the persons living in this alley until it is the outer of the per

weight, but it was only the opinion of person perhaps casually expressed, and failed to prove nuch alone."

Jaryman Stewart. Mr. Stewart remarked when addressed soon af-or the jury dispersed that it would be re-nembered that none of the witnesses for the defense ever had said that Guileau did not know the difference between right and wrong. They had not es tablished a point to prove his insanity. The jury had judged as to the credi-bility of the witnesses and weighed the evidence. There was not much difficulty in reaching a de-cision, and he believed it would never be set aside.

Jaryman Hobbs, Juror Hobbs was asked how the speech of Gul-eau affected him. He thought it had no effect at all any more than a puff of wind. They had con sidered the evidence of the witnesses and taken the law from the Court. There was but one con-clude the law from the Court. There was but one con-clude the court of the court of the court tween right and wrong and that decided the question. If he knew this he was responsible.

Juryman Snehan. our as the others. They had not had much trouble o arrive at a conclusion, as the evidence was such hat they could not have given any other verdict. He was glod it was over, and seemed as happy as f lot out of jail.

Juryman Langley. Mr. Langley, another juror, had nothing new to offer. He was consident the verdict would be found in every way final.

The News Elsewhere.
CINCINSATI, OHIO, Jan. 25.—The news of Guiteau's conviction calls forth the liveliest expressions of gratification wherever it has been heard "Thanks be to the Delty" was the exclamation of one business man when he heard the news. One arong element of satisfaction was found in the promptness of the fury in arriving at their ver-lies, and, as, one man said, "The jury acquitted themselves".

dist. and as one man said, "The jury acquitted themselves." PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 25.—The news of Guitteau's conviction gives general satisfaction. The telegrams containing the information were placed on the bulletin boards as the people were returning from their places of business and they elicited shouts of approval.

HALTIMORS, MD., Jan. 20.—There was a general expression of satisfaction with the verdiet of the intry in the Guiteau case, which was bulletined at the newspaper offices a little before six o'clock this evening.

vening. New Onleans, Jan. 25.—The Germon, Gazette will NewOnteans, Jan. 25.—The Germon. Gosette will say: "The welcome news which the electric spark brings us is doubly welcome, because it was generally feared the result would be different. Let us be thankful for the rendering of a verdict which the American people had a right to expect. The Bes will say: "The comedy is played out. The Jury bas not hesilated to return a verdict of guilty as indicted, so that Guicau has nothing more to rely on in this world."

The Times-Dessocrat, in soutcluston, says: "We all draw a breath of relief that the trial is practically over, and because the inevitable end is near, in the ignominious death of Guiteau the American people put the stamp of their condemnation forever upon pointical assassination as a remedy for fancied or real political wrongs."

The Virginia Legislature. Richmond, Jan. 25.—In the senate to-day Mr. iddleberger introduced a resolution, which was dopted, setting forth that it is generally reported embly by corrupt means, and that the names of

THE DESCRIPTION WAS CONTINUED a moment."

"Oh, a paper-man. Well, wait till I dress myself," and the door swinging open rescaled the long-sought juror with his top-coat hastly thrown WILL JUSTICE BE DONE?

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Spny ten Dayvil Disaster.

New York, Jan. 25 .- In the Spuyten Duyvil dis ster investigation to-day Conductor Hanford tated, in answer to a question from the corone hat there were sixty-seven or seventy-seven pas ngers with free passes on the car, and that mos If the disturbance was in the smoking-car, brakeman Melius deposed that after examining rucks and wheels when the train stopped he went back at the rear 135 or 140 feet. He saw a flagman in the cut and gave him a signal with the red lamp. On hearing the rumbling of the other train he went still further back and signaled. He saw the engineer of the Tarrytown train putting on the brakes and trying to stop it. After the collision he assisted in removing the debris and resouing pas-

guilty of wilful, deilberate, and eulpable neglest in not going immediately to the rear of his train a sufficient distance to warm approaching trains, according to the rules laid down by his company, and that he is directly responsible for the loss of life that followed such neglect.

Second—That George Hanford, the conductor, in not going to the rear of the train to see that the trainmen did his duty, was responsible for the loss of life that followed such neglect of duty.

Third—That Edward Stanford, the engine-man of the leading locomotive, in persistently endeavoring to draw the train after the brakes had been applied, was responsible for the loss of life that followed.

Fourth—That Archibaid Buchanan, the engineman of the locomotive immediately attached to the Chicago express, in persistently endeavoring to draw the train after the brakes had been applied, and in neglecting to cut off the escape of air, was responsible for the loss of life that followed.

Fifth—That Frank Burr, the engine-man of the Tarrytown special, neglected his duty in not keeping a proper locomitin passing the spuyten Duyvicut, and, failing for this reason to see the signal of danger in time to check the speed of his train, is responsible for the loss of life that followed.

Sixth—That John M. Toucoy, the superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Company, in neglecting to provide efficient safeguards against accidents at the most dangerous part of the entire road and in formulating a schedule of time for the passage of trains that permitted a rate of twenty miles an hour on a sharp curve, through a cut in which it is impossible to see more than fifty feet ahead is responsible for the loss of life which followed.

Seventh—That the officers and managers of the the New York Central Railroad, in neglecting to provide suitable instruments to rescue passengem in danger and to extinguish free, are responsible for the loss of life which followed.

Seventh—That of canding the substitution of the legic of the passion of

SMALLPOX RAVAGES.

The Disease Breaking Out in Various Parts of the Country. Mattle Jones, Mand Slaughter, and Fanny Slaugh-ter, all Inmates of the house in which Peter Jones, colored, recently died of smallpox, in Draper's alley, between Twelfth and Thirteenth and B and C streets southwest, were yesterday morning removed to the smallpox hospital, they having been taken down sick with that disease. The house hasbeen cleared of its tenants and thoroughly disinfected. No one will be allowed to occupy the house until all the plastering of the first floor is taken off, dis-infected and removed, and the work week washes.

out in Cowpersylle, Prince George County.

BUBLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The smallpox has made its appearance at Bristol, Pn., opposite this city, on the Belaware. This, the first case reported, is said to have been brought from Philadelphia by a young lady visiting Bristol, and who is ill with it.

A Would-be Assassin's Fate.

St. Permeaund, Jan. 25.—The assistant commandant of St. Petersburg announces that the sentence of twenty years' hard labor passed upon Melnikoff, the accomplice of Zšankowsky in the attempt on the life of General Tcherevine, has been confirmed, but in consideration of the fact that Sankowsky petitioned for meroy and has not been proved to belong to any secret society his soutenee of death has been commuted to hard labor in the mines for an indefinite period.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, is a guest at the EX-SECRETARY HUGH McCULLOCH is at the Park

Ex-Signatury Kennan has purchased the Deve-eaux massion in Utica. Hon. Than C. Davis, the distinguished lawyer, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Riggs House.

HON. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, of Indiano, wife, and two daughters are located at 918 Fourteenth street northwest for the season.

tepresentative Pettigrew, called upon the President esterday and paid their respects. Nor a'few of the posted and prophetic "boys" predict that Congressman Flower will be a cand for Governor of this State.—New York Herald,

A DELEGATION from Northern Dakota, headed by

Test President has directed the removal of Mr. Valentine Dill, murshal for the Western District of Arkalsas. Mr. Thomas Howles will most probably e appointed his successor.

Se appointed his successor.

EN-PRINTURENT AND MRS. HAYES will meither come to Washington this winter nor up to Europe in the spring. Mr. Hayes is satisfied with the little village of Fremont, where he is a participator in the debates down at the shoe store.

The subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Com-

militee yesterday heard an argument by Mr. Cochran, of New York city, an attorney of Captata Kada, in adversey of the Eads ship-railway bill, now pending before the Commerce Committee.

Nor the least graceful or eloquent among the tributes paid the late distinguished Whiconsin Semi-tor, Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, in the House yes-terday was the enlogy delivered by Hon. P. V. Deus-ter, the journalist member from Miwanices.

These are at present seven or eight bills on the deskit of the Ways and Memo compilier research.

repeal of the law requiring internal revenue stamps be placed upon bank checks. These bills are in charge of a subcommittee, consisting of Mesars. Dan-iell, of Minnesota; Russett, of Massachusetts; Er-

Carrido, of Mentucky.

Among the prominent people registered at Wil-lard's yesterday were High Hastings, of the New York Commercial Abstrates: Henry McClosky, of Brooklyn: George Lieuer, Mr. Cannon, W. W. Har-A. Green, of New Jersey; Mr. Wadsworth kota; Mr. Hutchiuson and Mr. Forg, of Philade phia, and Mr. Fleischman, of New York.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, is dead aged seventy-three years.

General Grant has been elected a director of the Equivable Life Insurance Company of New York.

-The fineral of ex-Congressman Clarkson N. Potter took place yesterday from Graze Clorch, New York, and was largely attended by distinguished

—At Woonsocket, R. L. yesterday a fire destroyed the Providence and Wordester Engrisol Company's building and Dr. Edward's block of buildings. Loss, \$100,000.

-Covernor Cornell, of New York, has issued a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Beneter Wagner to be held on Evernary 28. — Mr. 2. Chaffee, trustee and assignee of the A, and

W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, has received from William H. Monkins and the associates an offer of \$2,000,000 for the entire property in his kanda. He has accepted the offer, subject to the approval of the

COUNSEL'S VIEWS.

THREE CENTS.

CORKHILL, SCOVILLE, AND REED.

The Prosecuting Attorney Thinks the Case Ended-Scorille Hopeful of a New Trial-Reed's Statements-John W. Gulteau Thinks It Is All Up.

In conversation with a reporter of THE REPUBLICAN last evening the District Attorney said in reply to a question about a new trial: "There is no chance in the world for a new trial. The counsel for the defense are allowed four days for filing a motion for a new trial. That period will be next for the defense are allowed four days for filling a sender. He was employed on the road for twenty-five years. There was no rule, the witness said, requiring a brakeman to go back without being sent by a conductor. To the coroner the witness said to did not run away, but returned to the city next day.

The jury returned a verdlet that George Medius, the rear brakeman of the Chicago express, is guilty of wilful, deliberate, and culpable negtest in not going immediately to the rear of his train a sufficient distance to warm approaching trains, according to the rules laid down by his company, and that he is directly responsible for the loss of life that followed such neglect.

Second—That George Hanford, the conductor, in not going to the rules laid down, was responsible for the loss of life that followed such neglect of duty. Third—That Edward Stanford, the conductor, the loss of life that followed such neglect of duty. Third—That Edward Stanford, the conductor, the loss of life that followed such neglect of duty. Third—That Edward Stanford, the conductor, the leading locomotive, in persistently endeavoing to draw the train after the brakes had been applied, was responsible for the loss of life that followed such neglect belowed when the standard stanford, the conductor, the leading locomotive, in persistently endeavoing to draw the train after the brakes had been applied, was responsible for the loss of life that followed.

Then, Colonel, you think that the trail is continual, had more positive influence than any one witness."

Then, Colonel, you think that the case is virtured to the cardinal local days was feeling to the rules and the defense are allowed for incolored with leave the long training the long trail, just closed, the motion of the local direct should be the one of the first saturday, as they had the long trail, just closed, the private during the long trail

any one witness."
"Then Colonel, yeu think that the case is virtually ended" asked the scribe.
"Yes," replied the District Attorney. "I believe that the case is closed; that there will be no new

What Mr. Scoville Says. Mr. Scoville was found last evening in his room at the Tremont House, busing engaged in looking over his mail and straightening out his papers.

He did not have the appearance of a man that had reached a holiday after a period of hard work, and looked much the same as he has during the weary days of the past two months and more "What is the next move in the case, Mr. See-viller" asked The Republican.
"Well, the first thing will be a motion for a new

trial. There are four days in which this motion can be made, and I expect to file my motion on aturday next.' "What are the grounds upon which your moion will be based?"
"To a certain extent the action is a formal one; out the main points are as follows: That the jury rred in giving a verdict contrary to the law, and hat they erred in giving a verdict contrary to the

that hey cred in giving a verdice contrary to the evidence; that the judge in his charge did not found it upon all the evidence; that the jury during the trial read the newspapers and had conversations with outside parties."

"When will you be heard in argument upon the medion."

"After the motion has been flied the Judge will designate some day upon which counsel can be neard."

nard."
"Supposing the motion is denied?"
"Then an appeal will be taken to the Court in the latter next torm, which meets in April, I because at the next torm, which meets in April, I because However, I am not very familiar with the russ of the court here, and I will have to look is p."
Was the verdict a surprise to you?"
"Not after the charge of the Judge. The Jury
ould not bring in any other verdict upon that
harge."
"In what particulars was the charge of the Judge

unexpected to you?"
"I don't care to pass any criticism upon the judge, as I don't think that it would be proper for me to do so." ine to do so."

"I did not ask you to criticise the indge, only to say in what particulars the charge was unexpected."

say in what particulars the charge was unexpected to you."

"Well, then, I will say that I have not been accustomed to hearthe Judge address the Jury. They have simply submitted written Instructions to the jury, and that, too, on the law and not on the evidence. They have not touched the evidence, and in this case I don't think that the Judge passed in review the entire evidence, but only portions of it."

"How was the prisoner affected by the verdiet."
"I don't know, as I was not looking at him. He passed me as he went out, but I did not speak to him."

"I was looking at him," said the reporter, "and he appeared to me to be the coolest person in the room."

he appeared to me to be the coolest person in the room."

"Well, I have no doubt but what that is so, what effect it will have on bim when he has time to think it over is the question. I have no doubt but what when the excitement is over which has sustained him all the way through that he will become a raving maniac. That was the case with his cousin in Chicago. He was hueyed up with the hope of getting the agency of a plane or something of that soet, and when the disappointment came said the excitement died away he became a raving maniac. I think very likely that will be the case with Guiteau."

tean."
"You evidently don't think that your labors are
over?" over?"
"No, sir, I do not. This is by no means the cnd, and I do not propose to stop until everything has been done that can be done. There are good grounds for a new trial, as I can show. When the popular feeling against this man has died away.

popular feeling against this man has died away the record of this trisl will remain. In that record will be found the fact that a letter from Guitean to Corkhill, with the signature and a large part of its concents torn off, was admired in evidence. There is, also, the expert ev dence, which is condemned by thousands of competent men in this country, and other facts which are now matters of record. Counselor Reed's Rash Statement.

Mr. Reed, of counsel for Guiteau in the famous
rial just brought to a close, was found at the Riggs House, surrounded by newspaper people seeking

his opinion on the verdict and the plans of the de has been under the weather for some days past, and was not present in the court-room when the jury came in. When asked whether he had not anticipated the verdict that was given Mr. Reed said: "Yes, after hearing the charge of the Judge to the jury. The Court made the best speech that was delivered on the part of the Government."
"Did not the jury return earlier then you ex-

pocied?"
"Well, no. I should not wonder if they had made up their minds before they lost the box; in fact, I am beginning to believe, as a gentlem a sate to me to-day, that they had formed their opinious before they were sworn."
It ou are still firm in your belief of Guiteau's meantity.

sail to me to-day, that they had formed their opinions before they were sworn."

It You are still firm in your belief of Guitean's insanity?

"Gestainly. Notwithstanding the verdict of that jury. I insist that he is a funate, and it will be a disgrace to this Nation of professed freedom and fair trial if that man is hung. I believed he was insane when I consented to go into the case, and had I not so believed I should never have composited to assist in his defease. Fred. Douglass, who has been a frequent attendant at the trial, sait behind me to-day, and I turned to him and asked what nethought of the prisoner's saitty. He said he was the most pronounced initiate he had ever seen; and that is the apinion of every intelligent observer who has had an opportunity of seeing him.

"Have you deedded as yet what will be your next step in the case?"

"No. I have not seen Mr. Scoville since the jury came in, and don't know what he proposes to do. I know that Mr. Scoville will avait himself of every protection allowed by the law in Guitesu's behalf, but I do not believe that he will work simply for delay.

"Have you any hopes of obtaining a new trial?"

"I can express no opinion as to the crobabilities of a new trial. I have not familiarized myself with the local practice as to the samaters, and an therefore not in a position to speak of them. There is one point that has been on my mind for several weeks which may be very important in Supp it of the motion in arrest of judgment, which I will look up in a day or two. Where the terms of court are fixed by law, proceedings commenced in one term cannot go over Into the ancededing term and be legal unless there is some legislative attautioning it. In the State of facts. This i in was commenced during the June term of cents, which is well begad unless there is some legislative attautioning the cower into the precenter term. If the terms of court are fixed here by law, all proceedings had ance the commenced during the June term of cents, we are now in the December term. If the

he next."
"Will you return to Chleago now that the trial "No; I have other business to attend to which will keep me here for some time yet."

John W. Gulleau said last night, "Well, they went back on us."

of THE REPUBLICAN. "Yes; as soon as the Judge gave his charge I knew it was all up. His charge as to the law wes all right, but as to the facts it was awful. There

all right, but as to the facts it was awful. There was no other way for the jury to do except to convict. They had no option with such a presentation of the facts. That was wint runned in:

"Bo yet expect a new trait"

"No I don't have much hopes of it. I think they will go right on and hang an manie men. I would not care, but I know as surely as I live this measure that my hother is a liquid. He has a wonderfully tenacious which he some respects, but without a particle of reason of logic. He buts was the was hapired is do the net by the forty, and in this he is an insance man if ever there was easily "2 to the work in the country. You knew I have not agreed with Seeville in the plan of defense, and i do not know what he means to do. I have not seen him since the verdict, nor have to seen a fund since the verdict, or have to seen a truck with securited?"

"You think then, your truther will be vx-secured?"

"I see nothing olse in prospect now."

"I see nothing else in prospect now,"